



U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz, at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem, gives the "thumbs-up" sign signifying his approval of Israel's conditional agreement to withdraw from Lebanon. At his left is Philip C. Habib, U.S. special envoy to the Middle East.

Israel Agrees to Withdrawal

But Pact Is Tied to Syrian, PLO Pullout From Lebanon

By David K. Shipley
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israel's cabinet voted 17-2 Friday to accept "in principle" a draft agreement with Lebanon on border security and mutual relations.

The accord, which would provide for intimate Israeli involvement in security operations in southern Lebanon, is designed as a basis for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon if the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Syrian Army also leave.

Without a Syrian and PLO withdrawal, however, the Lebanese-Israeli accord will probably not go into effect.

The cabinet decision on the draft, although couched in conditional terms, gave U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz what he needed for his next two days of Middle East diplomacy.

After shuttling between Jerusalem and Beirut since April 27 to conclude the accord, he left Friday for Amman with plans to

fly Saturday to Syria and then to Saudi Arabia in pursuit of a Syrian agreement. Mr. Shultz called the Israeli endorsement of the agreement with Lebanon a "milestone."

It was partly to provide Mr. Shultz with ammunition in his

talks with the Syrians that Prime Minister Menachem Begin urged acceptance of the draft agreement, an Israeli official said. Mr. Begin was reported to be eager to reward Mr. Shultz's efforts and bolster Israeli-U.S. relations.

The text of the agreement is not to be made public until Israel obtains "additional clarifications" of several points, according to a government statement. Some sections, apparently involving intelligence cooperation, are to remain secret.

The document is to be accompanied by several side letters, including some unspecified commitments to Israel by the United States.

A senior Lebanese official said Friday that Lebanon welcomed Israel's decision to accept in principle the plan for the withdrawal of foreign forces but was waiting to hear what clarifications the Israelis were seeking. Reuters reported from Tel Aviv.

In Damascus, the state-run Syrian radio warned Lebanon not to accept the accord, saying it would "mean Arab surrender" and lead to the partitioning of Lebanon, Reuters reported. "Lebanon will become an Israeli protectorate and a base for spying on the Arab world," the radio said. "This agreement means Arab surrender, and Syria will not allow either Arab or Lebanese interests to suffer. Syria will not abandon its position in defending every inch of occupied Arab land."

The draft was understood to provide less of a residual Israeli military presence in southern Lebanon than the government had wished. Several ministers who voted for the agreement expressed dissatisfaction with it but were apparently persuaded that it was as good as they could expect to get.

With Israeli soldiers being killed or wounded in frequent guerrilla attacks in Lebanon, politicians are feeling public pressure to get the Lebanese Army out.

The cabinet discussion began at 8:30 A.M. and lasted nearly seven hours. The two ministers who voted against the agreement were former Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, who said it would lead to a return of the PLO to within rocket range of northern Israel, and Yitzhak Neeman, the minister of science and technology, who is from the right-wing Tehiya Party.

Energy Minister Yitzhak Modai voted for it but said, "It does not contain in it all the necessary arrangement that would guarantee the security of the northern border."

Officials said the agreement would allow 50 to 100 Israeli soldiers to remain in southern Lebanon for joint patrols with Lebanese

troops, would enable Israeli intelligence agents to operate in the area and would create what one official described as "very, very close contacts" between Israeli military personnel and a southern brigade of the Lebanese Army.

There would be direct Lebanese-Israeli military communications links and two Lebanese brigade headquarters, one in the central region, one in the east, with Israeli liaison officers assigned, according to officials.

The brigade's anti-terrorist operations would be commanded by Major Saad Haddad, the former Lebanese Army officer who established his own militia during the 1975-76 civil war, receiving extensive Israeli arms and training to police a narrow zone on the Lebanese side of the border with Israel. The arrangement permitted Israeli Army units to move in and out of the strip of Lebanese territory at will.

After invading Lebanon in June. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Bonn Says Hitler's 'Diaries' Are Fakes

United Press International

BONN — The Interior Ministry said Friday that the so-called secret diaries of Adolf Hitler were "blatant forgeries" written years after World War II, with some entries copied from a 1964 book.

The ministry said its conclusion was based on an examination of three of the 62 volumes of the purported diaries by the Federal Archives Office, the Federal Criminal Office and the Federal Office for the Investigation of Material.

The head of Federal Archives, Hans Booms, said at a news conference that the leather-bound notebooks were such a "blatant, grotesque, superficial forgery" that it took experts only 48 hours to expose the fraud. He estimated that the documents were forged in 1964.

The experts said that not only were the paper, ink and other materials of the diaries of postwar manufacture, but many of the entries, which had been written in German, had been copied word for word from a book published in 1964 by Max Domarus.

"The lifting of citations from the book called 'Hitler's Speeches and Proclamations 1932-1945' is blatantly obvious," Professor Friedrich Karlenberg, a Federal Archives expert, said.

"Any good forger would have used a chance to conjure up some fantastic entries, but instead, the entries from the book simply were copied."

"The forger appears to be of limited intellect," he added.

The Interior Ministry announcement was a major blow for the



Friedrich Zimmermann

called it regrettable that Stern had not submitted the diaries for tests before they began to publish them. Sources at Stern's Hamburg headquarters said the editors were holding a series of emergency meetings to decide whether to go ahead with publication.

"Everyone is in a state of shock," said one Stern employee. "[T]here won't be a single word about these diaries in the next issue," Mr. Nansen said, according to The Associated Press. He said the magazine would "do all it can to clear up the reasons behind the apparent forgery."

The Sunday Times, which together with Stern has published extracts of the diaries, said in London it accepted the Interior Ministry's ruling on the document and would not publish them.

In Paris, the weekly magazine Paris-Match announced that it had suspended publication of the diaries. And the publishers of Panorama, an Italian newsmagazine that bought the Italian rights to the diaries, announced in Milan that they were suspending their series.

The West German government study of the documents began Tuesday, when Stern handed over three volumes of the purported diaries. Mr. Booms said, adding that his office had received four more volumes since then but had not tested them.

He said the forgers used materials that were not in production until 1954, some nine years after Hitler committed suicide in Berlin at the close of the war. He said tests were performed on the paper, cov-

ers, ink, labels and even the fibers

in the fibers, the archivists discovered threads of polyimide polyester, which they said was first produced after the war. They said the type on the labels was from a 1925 typewriter but did not show the signs of wear it should have had if it had been typed in the 1930s and 1940s.

"There is no question about their being forgeries," Mr. Booms said.

"A historian would get more out of a local newspaper of the period than from the diaries."

Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann said the Federal Archives Office examined the volumes for 1934, 1937, 1942 and 1943 and a report on Rudolf Hess's flight to England after receiving them from Stern, a Hamburg-based picture magazine.

Louis Werner, spokesman for the Federal Criminal Office, said the diaries also did not show the effects of aging that would reflect the years over which they were written.

"They all looked like they were written at the same time," he said.

Mr. Werner said that labels marked "top secret" and purportedly signed by Martin Bormann, Hitler's right-hand man, were attached to the diaries with glue that did not exist until after the war.

"The paper of the diaries also is postwar," he said.

Arthur Brittenen of News International, parent company of The Sunday Times, said: "The Sunday Times accepts the report of the German archivists that the vol-

umes they have examined contain materials that demonstrate the diaries are not authentic."

In defense of the diaries, Mr. Nansen said the magazine had started to publish them in good faith after some internationally known handwriting experts and the Criminal Office of the state of Rhineland Palatinate had declared

some diary pages authentic.

Doubts about the diaries' authenticity arose almost immediately after the magazine revealed their find.

Hugh Trevor-Roper, the British expert on the Nazi era, initially

said he believed the documents were genuine but later reversed himself after other experts called them fakes.

"I should have refused to give an opinion so soon — I should have said I needed more time to reflect on them," Mr. Trevor-Roper said Friday. "I have been convinced for some diary pages authentic."

Professor Werner Maser, a West German expert on Hitler, said as soon as Stern announced its discovery of the "secret diaries" that most of the volumes came from an East German government forgery workshop in Potsdam.

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French Government Believes Social Unrest May Get Worse

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

PARIS — The government of President François Mitterrand believes the street clashes and unrest of the past fortnight may not have reached their high point and that the demonstrations of students, physicians, farmers and shopkeepers could spread to French factories next month.

But at the same time, the government does not consider itself threatened by the protests and does not judge that the country is moving into a period analogous to the riots and general strikes of May 1968. It regards the present unrest "neither anything too serious, nor anything to be amused by" and feels its chances are good to dissipate the student unrest with a reworked program of university reform.

The government's view of the unrest was explained to a reporter Friday in unusually direct terms by an adviser to the president. The official singled out June as a particularly difficult month because it would be the first in which the French would be paying mandatory loans on their income to the government as part of its austerity program.

The success of the program itself, instituted in March in an attempt to lower inflation, reduce the trade deficit and provide a basis for economic recovery, would be increasingly questioned in June, the official said, because statistical evidence of its success would still be inconclusive.

This coincides with the possibility of layoffs in both the chemical and steel sectors and, with them, trouble in individual factories. According to the official, the Socialist government feels that the trade unions remain moderate in their orientations, but that large numbers of factory workers believe the union leadership has not pressed their demands sufficiently.

A second period of intense pressure was expected to come in September and October, after the vacation period, when new salary agreements would be under discussion and the effect of the austerity measures could be judged with some objectivity.

Shellfire Hits Beirut After Gemayel Threat

United Press International

BEIRUT — Artillery shells and rockets hit east Beirut neighborhoods Friday in a mountain duel that escalated within hours of Israel's acceptance of a truce withdrawal agreement. Beirut radio said.

The fighting left three Druze Moslem fighters dead and six Christian civilians, including three women, injured. Phalangist radio said.

Earlier, President Amin Gemayel had warned that he would thwart any violent attempt to settle his talks for an Israeli pullout, Beirut radio said.

"Lebanon will not give up on the negotiations nor will it give in to issues that undermine its sovereignty and free allegiance to the Arab world," Mr. Gemayel said in a speech to a graduation class of army officers.

He said of the talks on the troop pullout: "The difficulties are immense. The issues at stake relate to the liberation of our territory, to the future of our nation and the fate of our people."

"But we are not alone, the United States is helping us," he said.

Mr. Gemayel's remarks followed his indirect call to Syria on Thursday to control leftist Moslem militias, whose clashes with Christian Phalangist militias that day killed seven civilians and injured 25 others.

Soviet Satellites Launched

United Press International

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union Friday launched two satellites, Cosmos-1459 and Cosmos-1460, Tass news agency said.

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32 Drown in Indonesia
The Associated Press
JAKARTA — Thirty-two people drowned when an overloaded river boat hit a sand bar and capsized in central Borneo, a newspaper said Friday.



Wang I-Hsuan, pilot of the Chinese jet, receives flowers as the crew and passengers arrive at a Seoul hotel.

Chinese Hijackers Ask Asylum in South Korea

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — Six persons charged with hijacking a Chinese commercial jetliner to South Korea requested political asylum Friday.

A South Korean Information Ministry spokesman said Seoul would "respect the spirit of international conventions against air-borne terrorism," but he did not say what would happen to the five Chinese men and one woman arrested after the plane landed Thursday with 105 people aboard.

Beijing has demanded the return of the "criminals" who diverted the plane during a domestic flight in China.

Officials said the commandos hijacked the plane by shooting the cockpit door of the British-built Trident jetliner, firing at least eight shots into the cabin and overpowering the crew. It was the first successful hijacking out of China.

The hijackers surrendered to the authorities after forcing the plane to land at Camp Page, a U.S. military base 45 miles (72 kilometers) northeast of Seoul.

The wounded crewmen — a radio operator and navigator — were reported in stable condition after arrival in a U.S. military hospital. U.S. officials said they were shot in the legs.

Other passengers and crew aboard were taken to a Seoul hotel.

Three of the plane's occupants were Japanese. Korean officials said, and they were allowed to leave Friday for Japan. The remainder were Chinese. The plane had been flying from the northeast provincial capital of Shenyang to Shanghai.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry said "the Chinese side requests the South Korean authorities immediately return the aircraft together with all the crew members and passengers" and "hand over the criminals who hijacked the airplane."

News reports said the hijackers requested asylum and wanted to meet with Taiwan's ambassador to South Korea. In Taiwan, a government spokesman, James Soong, said Taipei welcomed "anyone aboard who desires to come to our mother country."

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Shultz Holding Talks In Damascus on Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

problems. "They can all be taken care of," Mr. Shultz said.

• The "clarifications" deal primarily with questions regarding the size and capability of the anti-terrorist unit in southern Lebanon that Major Saad Haddad, the pro-Israeli Lebanese commander, will be given. Major Haddad is said to receive the post of a deputy commander in charge of intelligence and anti-terrorist activities in southern Lebanon, a post less prestigious than the command function sought originally by the Israelis.

An official explained that Israel wanted to hear from the Lebanese themselves that they had, in fact, agreed to this and several other unspecified areas, as they had reported to Mr. Shultz. If the Lebanese reneged on their verbal agreement, as they had done in the past, an official said, the accord would be void.

The accord's other provisions would include a declaration of an end to the state of war, which Israeli officials were commanding Friday as practically tantamount to a peace treaty.

The delicate question of normal nation-to-nation relations would be deferred by the accord, with negotiations to begin on an open border within six months of the withdrawal of Israeli troops.

the remaining obstacles that Mr. Shultz cleared away.

• No new aid programs are envisaged for Israel beyond the substantial amounts already provided by the United States, which now exceed \$2.5 billion annually. Substantial aid will also be given the Lebanese, but "first, they have to get foreign forces out."

• No decision has been made on the expansion of the international peacekeeping force now in Lebanon, which includes about 1,400 U.S. marines.

Although the agreement that was approved by the cabinet provides for the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, Mr. Shultz underscored that this was only the first step in what could be a difficult and prolonged process.

• It is a significant step that we have an agreement between Israel and Lebanon that will provide for complete, full withdrawal of all Israeli forces from Lebanon and at the same time gives the attention that must be given to the security needs of Israel," he said.

"Now obviously, we have to go on to the question of Syrian and PLO withdrawal," Mr. Shultz said.

Israel Agrees To Pullout

(Continued from Page 1)

Israel had pressed strongly for Major Haddad as the military commander of a broader security zone reaching about 25 miles (40 kilometers) north of the Israeli border. Lebanon has agreed to the zone but with Major Haddad as a deputy commander. It is that point, and its precise role, that constitutes a subject on which Israel seeks clarification, officials said.

An official explained that Israel wanted to hear from the Lebanese themselves that they had, in fact, agreed to this and several other unspecified areas, as they had reported to Mr. Shultz. If the Lebanese reneged on their verbal agreement, as they had done in the past, an official said, the accord would be void.

The Druze grievance appeared further to compound the security dilemma for Mr. Gemayel that has been worsened by clashes between the Syrian-backed Druze and Christian Phalangist militias.

Reuters reported from Saida that security sources said artillery duels broke out Friday between Druze militia in the hills above the southern Lebanese town, after the heavy fighting Thursday around Beirut.

Municipal Employees Strike in W. Germany

United Press International

HAMBURG — Hundreds of thousands of civil service workers stopped work for several hours Friday throughout West Germany to back up their campaign for raises.

The strike halted public transport in many cities during the morning rush hour, slowed mail service and garbage collections.

The workers are demanding a wage increase of 5 percent and protesting a government offer of 2 percent coupled with a 4-month wage freeze.

Polls Predict a Socialist Victory In Spanish Local Elections Sunday

The Associated Press

MADRID — The Socialist Workers' Party of Prime Minister Felipe González is expected to win a decisive victory in local Spanish elections Sunday in its first test of

popularity since coming to power five months ago.

Polls forecast the Socialists would equal or even improve on the 46 percent of the vote they won in October's general elections, consolidating their position as the dominant political force in Spain a generation after the defeat of the left in the 1936-39 Civil War.

Their main rivals, the aggressively conservative Popular Alliance led by Manuel Fraga Iribarne, a minister under General Francisco Franco, may see their October vote of 25.3 percent dip below 20 percent, according to the polls.

Such results would leave Socialists in command of most of the 13 regional parliaments being elected Sunday, making them the leading party in a majority of the 8,043 municipalities and leave only two big cities Burgos and Santander, in the hands of the right.

Socialist confidence in the outcome was underlined by Mr. González's decision to remain aloof from the campaign, which has centered on the Socialist Party's record in office under the slogan: "Put a good government in your town hall."

The Socialists' blend of liberal social reform and firmness has struck a popular chord.

The party has also been helped by disarray on the right after the

regional parliamentary elections completed a program of devolution to 17 semi-autonomous regions, of which Andalusia, Galicia, Catalonia and the Basque country have already elected their parliaments.

Hawke Stops Publication Of Secrets

Australian Newspaper Alleges Links to CIA

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

CANBERRA, Australia — Prime Minister Robert Hawke obtained an injunction against further disclosures of secret documents Friday after a weekly newspaper published allegations about the country's links with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

After a series of urgent meetings lasting into the early hours Friday, the government, citing a threat to Australia's international relations and domestic security, obtained a High Court injunction against the Sydney-based National Times.

The injunction is to stop further installments of a series based on "tens of thousands of pages of classified documents" the paper said it had acquired on the activities of the Australian security intelligence organization ASIO and other intelligence bodies.

But Mr. Hawke's administration was unable to halt the first part, consisting of three articles headed "How ASIO Betrayed Australia to the Americans."

It was the first time such information about the ASIO and its U.S. intelligence connections had been published and seemed certain to have far-reaching consequences for Australia's foreign relations and domestic politics.

The U.S. Embassy here declined all comment on the story.

Political observers said it could lead to a major review of ASIO, which has long been viewed with suspicion by some members of Mr. Hawke's Labor Party. The Labor Party came to power in a national election two months ago, defeating the conservative coalition of Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser.

The National Times said members of ASIO "handed over potentially damaging information to American authorities about prominent Australian figures during secret visits to the U.S. over many years."

The paper quoted top secret documents as revealing that the practice was uncovered by an investigating Royal Commission in the mid-1970s but was closely protected by the Fraser government. It said the information, ranging from accusations of subversive tendencies to personal peccadilloes, gave the CIA "ammunition to use against Australian politicians and senior officials regarded unfavorably by ASIO."

The paper cited no names of persons supposedly targeted or examples of any activity against them.

However, allegations have resurfaced recently of CIA involvement in the demise of the previously Labor government of Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, who was fired during an economic crisis in November 1975 by Sir John Kerr, then the governor general, and replaced by Mr. Fraser. Both Sir John and the U.S. government have denied any CIA role in the move.

In a terse explanation of the injunction, Mr. Hawke said Friday that he was disturbed by the prospect that sensitive information about prominent Australians had been passed on to the CIA. But he dodged a question about whether his government would undertake a review of ASIO.

The injunction was supported by

the opposition Liberal Party of Mr. Fraser. The party's new leader, Anthony Peacock, said the injunction called for the seizure of the documents and prohibited the National Times from passing them on to any other party.

In a written statement, Mr. Hawke said his government would not "take such action simply out of animosity or embarrassment."

The fact is that the allegations made to this stage already go to the gravest issues of Australia's international relations and domestic security considerations," he said.

He said he would not concede that all of the published allegations are accurate but that "some of them are."

The most detailed changes in the first part of the series concerned an alleged U.S. failure to share important intelligence with Australia on China's February 1979 invasion of Vietnam. The United States maintains several strategically vital electronic communications facilities in Australia to collect information from spy satellites, especially on Soviet missile tests, and relay messages to the U.S. forces.

The National Times quoted a top secret review ordered by the Fraser cabinet as complaining that because of a mysterious cutoff in U.S. signals intelligence at a vital time, the first warning of the invasion of Vietnam on Feb. 17, 1979, came from a public announcement by Beijing.

The injunction against the National Times is scheduled to come up again at the High Court, Australia's equivalent of the U.S. Supreme Court, on Tuesday.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Bishops and Bombs

The two-year quest of the American Catholic bishops for an answer to the nuclear dilemma is as important as the result. In composing their 150-page pastoral letter, they heard scores of experts and weighed hundreds of nuances. The key bishops and their assistants now know as much about the issues as any laymen can.

Their sense of moral challenge is admirable. And many of their strategic judgments, like the finding that nuclear war can never be winnable, are beyond dispute. But their letter also contains ambiguities, contradictions and dubious policy counsel that other advocates of arms control will surely want to question.

Though they speak to the moral questions of war and weaponry, the bishops plainly hope to add political weight to the anti-nuclear movement now rallied behind the call for a weapons freeze. Though they thus come perilously close to an undesirable involvement of the church in political action, bishops have an obvious duty to concern themselves with preparations for mass destruction and killing.

In their fusion of theology, morality, strategy and politics, the bishops wind up in a curious position. They are not only attacking the main doctrines of the Reagan administration but also straying far from the prevailing theories of the arms control community.

They reluctantly accept the United States's possession of nuclear weapons to deter a Soviet nuclear attack, pending complete disarmament. But they also characterize any use of nuclear weapons as immoral — thus emboldening Archbishop John Quinn to call upon Catholics in the armed forces to reject any order to fire them. The obvious contradiction is that a weapon that can in no circumstances be fired cannot very well deter an attack.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Freeze Ambivalence

In the end, it turned out not to matter much whether the House voted up or down on the nuclear freeze. It was not that the freeze was essentially a symbolic gesture or that it appears to be doomed anyway in the Republican-controlled Senate or that even Senate passage could not force a determined president to substitute a congressional negotiating priority for his own. The freeze debate had produced something of a balance or stalemate in Congress, as perhaps also in the country. The vote was bound to reflect this division.

Few who followed the long and intense debate could have ended up believing that a freeze would "stop the arms race" or mark a choice between war and peace. Most legislators seem now to accept that things are more complicated. You can conclude as much not simply from the closeness of the many votes on freeze amendments but from the balancing off of the main parts of the final resolution as well. The House endorsed a freeze, but one with a time limit; if ends if reductions are not achieved soon. That both sides claimed victory, the one saluting the freeze and the other the limit, confirms the prevailing ambivalence.

On one side, there is still little confidence that President Reagan understands the spectre of nuclear terror that moves millions of Americans, or that he will conduct serious arms control talks if he is not threatened with political retribution. On the other, there is an awareness, shared even by some supporters of the freeze, that it does not represent a promising way of achieving nuclear reason and stability. It is impulsive and indiscriminate in its reach, very tough to negotiate and tends to encourage unilateral disarmament. To some on both sides, the freeze looked better — or safer to support — when there seemed little chance it would pass. As its prospects improved, one of the backstairs arguments made in its favor was that it wouldn't be binding.

Still, the freeze movement has had its successes. It has induced the administration to encourage unilateral disarmament. To some on both sides, the freeze looked better — or safer to support — when there seemed little chance it would pass. As its prospects improved, one of the backstairs arguments made in its favor was that it wouldn't be binding.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

No Setback for A-Power

A Supreme Court decision putting states back into business as arbiters of nuclear power plant construction will not set back the nuclear industry as much as it will speed developments which have gathered a great deal of steam on their own account. Those who build nuclear plants or seek to build them have had ample opportunity to contribute to shocks like this one.

We are pleased with the decision because it recognizes the theme of nuclear power development as one on which many variations should be played for the benefit of different states and regions called upon to accommodate it. The ability of a powerful industry to make allies in Washington who will compel states to accept nuclear plants whose presence

would be an offense to the public state of mind has been sharply reduced.

— The (Charleston, S.C.) News and Courier

Where's the Passion?

What's the matter with the Democratic presidential contenders? Since Senator Edward Kennedy took himself out of the race in December, not one has issued a really stirring challenge to throw Ronald Reagan out of office. Not one, as far as anybody knows, has even uttered a memorable sentence.

Where is the passion from those who plan to make the race, like Senator Ernest Hollings and Senator Alan Cranston? Where are the rousing speeches from the front-runners, former Vice President Walter Mondale and Senator John Glenn?

— The (Fort Wayne, Ind.) Journal-Gazette

FROM OUR MAY 7 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Negro Political League

WASHINGTON — The Negro-American Political League, with a membership of 800,000, has been organized to oppose the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Taft. The Rev. Milton Waldron, president of the league, announces that in the event of either of them being nominated, 90 percent of the Negroes in the North and West will fight against his election. He thinks they can overturn the Republican majorities in Connecticut, New York, Delaware, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kansas. Republicans are alarmed by the movement. There are 25 congressional districts where the Negro vote exceeds the Republican majority, and 52 where the figures are debatable. The loss of 30 seats would make the next house Democratic.

1933: Advertising World's End

LONDON — Arthur E. Ware, who is so convinced that the end of the world is coming on June 12 that he has spent £2,000 in London during the past two weeks in advertisements of that dire event, explained (yesterday) how he arrived at his conclusions. "Ten years ago, I started studying the Bible," he said. "And I found its prophecies startlingly correct, even to dates. For instance, I was able to know, as far back as last November, that the World Economic Conference would take place on June 12." He explained that the end of the world would only be getting started on that date. The "end" will drag on for seven years, he believes, and "Russia, especially, will be annihilated."

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Religious vs. Political Claims to Moral Authority

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration cannot seem to make up its mind about the proper relationship between church and state. One day it is for the "separation" of the two and the next it is for "collaboration," depending on the issue of the moment.

Thus it welcomes the support of the revivalist preachers and the Moral Majority for the social and economic policies it favors, but resists the opposition of the Roman Catholic bishops to its policy on nuclear weapons.

The immediate question is not whether the administration or the bishops have the answer to the nuclear dilemma. The constitutional prohibition against the establishment of an official church in the United States is not at issue, but the right of the church to challenge official policies is questioned here, indirectly if not directly. This is the threshold question.

The bishops, in the pastoral letter they recently ratified, left no doubt that they opposed the Reagan nuclear weapons policy and that they believed in

church had a moral responsibility to say so.

To be sure, the letter's proclamation encourages the anti-nuclear "freeze" movement at a delicate moment in the nuclear talks with the Soviet Union at Geneva; but the future of the human race is not the sort of issue "to pass by" on the other side.

Religious leaders in America have never been indifferent to the moral implications of political policies.

"Religion in America takes no direct part in the government of society," Alexis de Tocqueville wrote in 1835, "but it must be regarded as the first of their political institutions." For, he added, religion had a decisive though indirect influence in the United States "working on the minds and hearts of the people, and shaping their morals, manners and customs."

Opposition to religious influence has, of course, been present since the beginning of the republic. Not one of the first six presidents of the United

States was an orthodox Christian, and Thomas Jefferson went so far as to produce a revised version of the New Testament, deleting all references to miracles, and portraying Jesus as nothing more than a powerful moral teacher.

But Abraham Lincoln did not reject the church's claims to moral authority in his long battle for the abolition of slavery. And in our own time, the Rev. Martin Luther King was free to fight for the rights of his people, though it cost him his life.

Nevertheless, the argument between morals and politics goes on — and why not? President Reagan describes his policy in Central America not only as "a vital interest" but also as a "moral duty." He clearly regards his nuclear policy as a shield against the forces of evil, and wishes the bishops would render unto Reagan the things that are Reagan's.

There is a tendency within the administration to regard the anti-nuclear movement as a serious but passing

say nations with more different views of history or religion.

Yet there was another cold war between Islam and the Christian West that went on for 300 years because both sides believed that they had the only true way to assure eternal life, each speaking in dogmatic terms and seeing security only in the destruction of the other. And it was only when the principle of toleration gradually entered the minds of the exhausted combatants that a diversity of beliefs was tolerated and East and West finally agreed to withdraw and let each worship in its own way.

In recent years we have seen the development of this spirit of toleration within all the religious communities, with the possible exception of Iran, where dogmatism is ruling a once-great state. Pope John Paul II is a symbol of this cooperation between church and state today, and the Roman Catholic bishops' pastoral letter will no doubt be read far beyond the boundaries of their own church.

The New York Times

Improving Schools: Prayer Isn't Enough

By Judy Mann

WASHINGTON — Consider this possible news story: American health has deteriorated so drastically in the past two decades that "our very future as a nation and a people" is threatened, according to a study released by the White House. President Reagan says the U.S. health-care system is in the "grip of a crisis" and one solution he proposes is to abolish the National Institutes of Health.

Nutty story, right? Of course. But that's about the gist of the White House response to the devastating report on the condition of U.S. education released by the National Commission on Educational Excellence. The commission, appointed by Education Secretary Terrel H. Bell, declared: "If an unfriendly foreign power had attempted to impose upon America the mediocre educational performance that exists today, we might well have viewed it as an act of war."

But President Reagan's response to what the commission called an "act of unthinking, unilateral educational disarmament" was to ignore the cost of educational recovery and to offer a non sequitur pledge that his administration would "continue to work ... for passage of tuition tax credits, vouchers, educational savings accounts, voluntary school prayer and abolishing the Department of Education."

The commission's 18-month study produced an alarming catalog of shortcomings in virtually every phase of basic elements of secondary education. Nearly 40 percent of the nation's 17-year-olds cannot draw inferences from written material, only a fifth can write an essay, and only a third can solve a mathematical problem involving several steps.

Scholastic Aptitude Test scores declined without a break from 1963 to 1980, by 50 points in English and 40 points in math. Colleges, businesses and the military are complaining that they are burdened with remedial training in reading, writing, computation and spelling. Teachers are coming from the lower academic ranks.

Given the publicity in recent years about the decline in American education, the commission's report should come as no surprise. Much of what is in it has been said before. Its great value is that it has pulled together all the different symptoms that Americans have been reading about and sounded an alarm, the likes of which we haven't heard since the Russians beat us into outer space.

There are 45.5 million American students enrolled in kinder-

gartens through 12th grade, and the commission is saying in no uncertain terms that millions of them are at risk of coming out of high school incapable of functioning in colleges, the military or the work force. Only 5.1 million of these students are in private schools. Yet President Reagan's answers to the problems outlined by the commission were to limit federal "intrusion" into education and to suggest a series of financial steps that benefit only the private schools.

To its credit, the commission avoided politically charged issues such as tuition tax credits, and made a series of no-nonsense recommendations on how to produce better-educated young people: longer school days, longer school terms, tougher requirements in social studies, sciences, mathematics and languages, national standards of achievement.

Pointing out that fewer than half of the newly employed math, science and English teachers are qualified to teach those subjects, the commission also recommended higher pay and better training of teachers and some form of reward for teachers who do good jobs.

The task being outlined by the commission is enormous: it will require a great change on the part of teachers, administrators, students and parents, as well as a commitment of manpower and money to a national purpose that has been badly ignored. Given the condition of most state budgets, that means it will cost federal money.

Americans have long recognized that investments in education are investments in the nation's future.

This is not the time for politics or for lambasting the Department of Education and ignoring the very useful function it could serve as a clearinghouse in a national effort toward educational recovery.

President Reagan has an opportunity to exercise his considerable leadership skills to chart a course for that recovery. It is a historic opportunity to unite the nation behind a great purpose. But to do that, he will have to acknowledge that it is not enough to pray for excellence in education. One has to pay for it, too.

The Washington Post

LETTERS

Settling Cambodia

Regarding "Hanoi Is Encouraging Vietnamese to Settle in Cambodian District" (IHT, April 13):

I noted with disbelief Professor Turley's view that Hanoi's main reason for the settlement of Vietnamese in Cambodia was to develop the Cambodian economy and not (as seems more likely the case) to absorb Cambodia. Turley reasons fallaciously when he claims that the Cambodians lack the people to perform certain critical economic functions when Vietnamese settlers are engaging in such basic economic activities as "farming, lumbering, fishing, salt working and handicrafts." Granted, Cambodia has always been a relatively underpopulated country and more people could assist in the development of the economy, but it is no more "normal" for Vietnamese to want to live in Cambodia than in Laos, Thailand or southern China. It would only be "normal" if the Vietnamese settlers believed they could enter and control certain parts of the Cambodian economy with the support and protection of the Vietnamese authorities.

And they will not be without the United States, speaking realistically. Europe is never going to have to defend itself in total isolation from the United States. Even if U.S. general forces leave Europe, a permanent U.S. interest in Europe's independence will remain.

But Europe's present security arrangements, made nearly 35 years ago, are showing their age. Americans in particular are becoming restless with them. It is time to think responsibly about the alternatives, and the obvious alternative is a serious independent defense by the West European powers themselves.

International Herald Tribune

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RANDALL C. CUMMINGS
Manila

Closing the Gap

Regarding "The Deeper Causes of the U.S.-Japan Trade Gap" (IHT, April 12):

Professor McKinnon rightly recommends a combination of easier money and lower interest rates in the U.S., and the opposite in Japan, in order to close the trade gap between them. A closed gap would silence cries for protection from American industry hurt by Japanese imports. But, in fixing the deeper causes of the gap, he pulls out the federal budget deficit and wrongly recommends cutting spending and raising taxes. These would only make the existing depression worse and reinforce demands for protection. Besides, the excessive budget deficit is a symptom of the depression caused by tight money policies in the U.S. The monetary policies he recommends would help reduce both the trade deficit and the budget deficit.

ROBERT HANEY SCOTT
Hong Kong

Spelling Test

Regarding "Luxembourg Diploma Using Music as Passport to Travel, Acclaim" (IHT, April 13):

During his nine years in Washington, music served Luxembourg ambassador Meissel as "passport that allowed him to travel to 49 states." The music-making diplomat is now looking forward to continuing his playing in Bonn, his next post. "In Germany," he said, "music is written with a capital M." In his opinion how is music written in the United States?

PILTI HEISKANEN
Vienna

Herald Tribune

Colombian City Faces Social Disintegration in the Aftermath of Earthquake

By Jackson Dichl
Washington Post Service

POPOYAN, Colombia. — Almost a month after the earthquake, heavy rains came in the night to the muddy new settlements of bamboo and canvas planted in the rubble of Popayán.

In the old colonial district, the storm loosened loose chunks of white plaster and tile from the crippled churches, the treasures of this 47-year-old city before 18 seconds of tremors on Holy Thursday.

In the tent cities and shantytowns suddenly sprawling over pastures and paths, dug into hillsides and planted in cracked roadbeds, thousands of families endured the more quiet horrors that have followed the physical shocks.

"We sat together and prayed,

and we wrapped the little ones in blankets of llama wool, but the cold came through and the blankets weren't enough," said Angela Vidal in the camp of El Guayabal. The children woke up in a bad way, with coughs and sore throats and two had rashes all over their faces, even in their mouths."

For many in this city of 130,000, even the wreckage of the March 31 quake shows a deeper social malady.

The first reports told of the collapse of the historic cathedral, with dozens of Mass trapped inside, and the ruin of Popayán's heritage as a rich center of colonial and early republican rule.

But beyond the architectural treasures, about 1,500 homes out of a total of 20,000 were found by an initial government survey to have been destroyed. About 7,000 others

were judged to be 50 percent to 80 percent ruined, and 4,500 suffered lesser damage.

The new engineering school was torn up, and the army officers' training school and battalion headquarters looked as though they had been bombed. But most of the damage and the 157 recorded deaths were in the southern districts, where the poor from the countryside had built homes of brick, wood and tin.

Now, many of the sturdiest homes and the intact apartment buildings stand vacant as Popayán's middle class and even its oldest families leave the city. Government officials estimate that as many as 50,000 may have left since the earthquake, most of them professionals with the means and the

skills to start again in another city. Many of those left behind are poor workers and farmers from the surrounding country.

"The earthquake has shown us the great social and economic fault beneath this city," said Alvaro Valencia, curator of the local museum and brother of the late Guillermo Valencia, who was president in the mid-1960s. "Almost everyone is poor, and there is no work and no food."

When its colonial wealth and its aristocratic families declined, Popayán began to live by agriculture — 1,500-acre and 2,000-acre farms of coffee and cattle owned by the local families in the surrounding countryside. Colombia was torn by 10 years of rural violence from 1948 to 1957, and hundreds of thousands of poor farmers moved into cities to look for jobs.

Popayán's population rose by 70 percent in 10 years, Mr. Valencia said, but the new jobs never came.

"We are saving the food for the children and the elderly," said María Antonia de Velasco, the president of the local Red Cross. "The city is up to its neck in food, but the people see no reason to work."

We are trying to push them back into the economy, get them going again."

But the tent cities, the people

said, that there are no jobs.

"We don't have anything to rebuild with, and we don't know where all the money is going that has been given to the government," said Francisco Javier Silva Duque, a community leader in Pardindado, where 1,300 adults and 770

children share 31 tents allocated by the army.

The Conservative Party administration of President Belisario Betancur has allocated about \$250 million for the revitalization of the city, including about \$5 million in low-interest credits for the rebuilding or repair of homes.

Within months, officials say, construction will be a booming business, and new programs have been planned to attract multinational companies and national light industry.

Mayor Salazar said, "For six months or two years we can build new housing. But what we have to ask ourselves is: What will these people do before they can find homes and what will they do on the day after the rebuilding is over?"

EC Demands Further Response On Argentina's Missing Persons

Reuters

BONN. — The European Community demanded further explanations from Argentina's military rulers Friday on the disappearance of thousands of people during the leftist insurrection in the 1970s.

Argentina's government said last week that those still missing must be presumed to have been killed during a campaign against leftist guerrillas after the military seized power in 1976. Church and human rights organizations estimate that between 15,000 and 30,000 people disappeared during that period.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany, the president of the 10-nation community's Council of Foreign Ministers, said in a statement:

"The military junta's document published on April 28 cannot be accepted as a sufficient or final answer to the many requests by the EC for information from the Argentine government on the fate of missing people."

The EC, therefore, maintained their demand that the Argentine government make sure of a satisfactory explanation."

Mr. Genscher said the community believed that the clarification of the fate of the missing was important in advancing Argentina's recent steps toward the re-establishment of constitutional order.

Relations between several European countries and Argentina strained by last year's conflict between Argentina and Britain over the Falkland Islands, or Malvinas, have been further strained by exchanges over the disappearances.

Buenos Aires recalled its ambassador to London after an exchange of angry messages between President Sandro Pertini and President Ronald Bigorne of Argentina over

last week's statement by the military junta. France's External Relations Ministry described Argentina's explanation as unsatisfactory and demanded a fuller inquiry into the disappearances.

Buenos Aires Protest

Earlier, The Washington Post reported from Buenos Aires:

Thousands of demonstrators marched through the city center and gathered in front of the presidential palace Thursday to denounce the government's statement.

The demonstration, built around the weekly march by families of the missing, came after a week of heavy criticism of the armed forces by political parties, European governments and the Vatican.

The junta's statement described

their four-year campaign against terrorism and leftist as an act of military service exempt from civilian court investigations and declared that those missing were "considered judicially and administratively dead."

Most of the missing are believed to have been abducted by security forces between 1975 and 1979, tortured for information, then killed.

At Thursday's demonstration, the group called Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo, who have marched in front of the presidential palace every Thursday for four years, demanded trials of those responsible for the disappearances and said in a statement, "We will continue demanding our children alive and will never accept the aberration of 'administrative-judicial death.'

Liliana Gentile, 33, whose cousin disappeared in 1977, said: "I am here because I am a mother and because I don't want this tragedy ever to be repeated for my young children. This is something we can never resign ourselves to accepting. It is a cause we can never forget."

The family members were joined by passers-by and leftist political groups to form a crowd of more than 3,000. They stood before the government palace and chanted "Murders!" and "Justice for the guilty!"

Government officials, apparently eager to avoid further international criticism, made no attempt to dispense the protesters and the police did not stop the crowd from marching.

Military officials have appeared surprised by the heavy criticism of their statement. The government position was prepared and debated within the armed forces for more than six months before it was released April 28.

No serious attacks on Jews have taken place in the Netherlands, but discussions on security measures intensified after last year's attacks on the Jewish community in Paris.

SECUESTROS, TORTURA Y DESAPARECIMIENTOS SON ACTOS DE SERVICIO. RECLAMAMOS LA APARICIÓN CON VIDA Y EL JUICIO A LOS RESPONSABLES. LA DIGNIDAD DEL HOMBRE ASÍ LO EXIGE.



Tommaso Morlino, 57, Italian Senator, Dies

The Associated Press

ROME. — Tommaso Morlino, 57, the president of the Italian Senate, died Friday after suffering a heart attack, the Senate announced.

At the request of President Sandro Pertini, Senator Morlino, a Christian Democrat, earlier this week carried out an unsuccessful effort to find a new government to replace Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani's four-party coalition that collapsed last week.

Subsequently, Mr. Pertini dissolved parliament and the cabinet decided to hold general elections June 26-27, a year ahead of schedule.

Born in southern Italy, Senator Morlino, a lawyer, had served in various cabinet posts as justice minister, budget minister, minister for relations with regional governments and minister of public administration.

He was chosen as president of the Senate five months ago to replace Mr. Fanfani who left the post to head the government.

He spent much of his career as a close aide to Aldo Moro, who served as prime minister five times before being kidnapped and murdered by terrorists in 1978.

Sergei A. Mkrumov

MOSCOW (AP). — Sergei A. Mkrumov, 74, the Soviet Union's first permanent trade envoy in the United States, died Sunday, Izvestia said Thursday.

From 1974 to 1980, Mr. Mkrumov was the Soviet trade representative in the United States, working to promote business contacts between the two countries.

A Communist Party member since 1939, Mr. Mkrumov graduated from Azerbaijan Polytechnical College with a degree in engineering and worked in machine-building enterprises until his transfer to the Ministry of Foreign Trade in 1940.

In 1941-47, he approved equipment acquisitions and served as deputy department chief for equipment purchased from the United States. After 1947, he held senior posts in the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Selena Royle

LOS ANGELES (AP). — Selena Royle, 78, who played maternal roles in the movies until her career ended after she refused to testify before Senator Joseph R. McCarthy's investigating committee, died in Mexico April 23, a friend said.

Miss Royle played Elizabeth Taylor's mother in "Courage of Lassie," Jane Powell's mother in "A Date With Judy," and Gig Young's mother in "Come Fill the Cup."

She had lived in the town of Tehuacan since 1955, three years after Red Channels magazine claimed she was a Communist sympathizer.

She refused to testify before the Senate permanent investigations subcommittee inquiring into Communist infiltration of the entertainment industry.

Other deaths

Vangie Taylor, 72, who portrayed a series of mild mannered characters in television and movies in Los Angeles of a cerebral hemorrhage, it was disclosed Thursday.

James Henry Bresser Jr., 74, an art historian and former director of the Los Angeles County Museum, Wednesday after a long illness at the Lakes Region General Hospital in Laconia, New Hampshire.

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ARTS / LEISURE

An Arts Center in Nigeria

By Jason Berry

International Herald Tribune
ZARIA, Nigeria — An American artist does not just sashay into Islamic villages of northern Nigeria with camera in hand. Such excursions demand a diplomat's finesse. Privacy pervades the religious sensibility. Cameras are unpopular in these parts. When Tyrone Geter, a bearded black with a passion for painting, made early forays in 1981, the Fulani shepherds and Hausa tribal elders eyed him warily.

"So I told them I was a camera like any other tool," Geter explained recently. "I said it was the tool I used to get one impression, and from that I'd paint another. They let me use the tool."

During an Geter's recent exhibition at the fine arts gallery of Ahmadu Bello University in Zaria — where he is artist in residence — many of those who came to see the stark blue skies, resolute faces, fires and unvarnished scenes of village

life were looking at themselves. "Their reactions were a small drama in cultural dialogue," said Diego Badjo, who edited Geter's catalog. "Many had never been on the campus before."

Ahmadu Bello — named for a Nigerian independence leader — has 14,000 students, one of sub-Saharan Africa's largest universities. It has a highly productive arts program. Each spring the sculpture garden fills with student works sent to state governments or use in public spaces.

Some talented black Americans have made their mark on the university, a colony that has converged in a pocket of the world where such amenities as water and electricity are never taken for granted, and where idealism quickly dissolves into day-to-day reality.

The most illustrious American in Zaria these days is Yusuf Lateef, the prolific flutist who, like the late bassist-composer Charles Mingus, eschews the word "jazz" in descri-

ing his art. Lateef has embarked on a long research project focusing on African origins of his favored instrument. He has given several concerts with Nigerian musicians but is devoting more time to writing a book.

A curious resilience forms the common fabric among Americans at Ahmadu Bello. They came for different reasons — some to do research, others because their mates were Nigerian; still others searching for roots or with the desire to make a contribution to a developing country. But the obstacles are imposing.

Nigeria is a country of 90 million people, an area larger than California and Arizona combined. Water shortages are chronic. Power failures occur with maddening predictability. Dwight Muffins, a political scientist from Atlanta, mused about "the phenomenon of reading by candlelight, which I assure you is not romantic." Self-driven generators are the prime household item.

Although the university's art program has emerged as Nigeria's finest, austerity measures in the wake of tumbling oil prices have cut into academic life. Import restrictions have reduced the flow of books to a trickle. Publishing in Nigeria is still in the formative stage, although some English firms have Nigerian branches.

"The book situation is dispiriting," said Badjo, who directs the university press. "It puts undue pressure on the library. From our end, we have trouble getting paper for our runs. But when you live in Nigeria, you learn to cope."

She is now completing a dissertation in literature for the University of California at Los Angeles, and takes a distinctly non-African position in a major literary argument on the continent. Many writers and scholars have called for a return to indigenous languages, de-emphasizing English — or French, in the case of other former colonies — and writing in vernacular.

"English emerged from a Latin foundation," she said. "I view Nigeria's literary ferment as a very important creative phenomenon. The way African writers take the language and shape it to suit their needs is an exciting artistic phenomenon."

Badejo, who once worked for CBS as a producer, and Geter, who studied art at Purdue University and has taught here for six years, are married to Nigerians and relatively settled in Zaria. Oliver Johnson, a basketball coach from Washington has an American wife; they periodically discuss returning, but he has been at the university for seven years.

"I really enjoy working here," Johnson said. "You have athletes eager to learn, and you stress the fundamentals a lot more. When I go back to D.C. on visits, I have lunch with John Thomas [head coach at Georgetown University]. He always says, 'Send me a severance, will ya? And I always say, 'Then what will I do?'"

Shortly before his exhibition came down, Geter began selecting pieces to be shipped later this year for several showings in the United States. But he does not plan to return permanently.

That night at a dinner party, the lights went out in Badejo's house.

"The generator is on strike!" someone joked as the jazz echoes faded and children scurried through the rooms, giggling and lighting candles.

Tyrone Geter resumed a thought interrupted by the diminution of Nigerian power supply. "In America, I had no trace of irony, many people avoid reality straight up. That's why things are so confused there. Here, I've learned to use the mirror and put reality up front, as part of my address. It's gotten me to clarify my thoughts."

Expert: Mr. Roudillon.

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"Village Blues," a charcoal drawing by Tyrone Geter.

On Show in London

By Max Wykes-Joyce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Seventy-eight works produced in the short, strange life of Christopher Wood, who, befuddled by opium, either fell or jumped beneath a train at the age of 29, are to be seen at the Parke-Bernet Gallery. The show includes 10 of his best oils, particularly "Treboil Harbour," painted in 1930, a few weeks before his death, and a number of drawings made in 1920s Monte Carlo, Cornwall, and Brittany, as well as portraits of his patron and friend Tony Gandalinas, of the dancer Serge Lifar, and of his fellow artist Wimfied Nicolson.

Christopher Wood 1901-1930, Parkin Gallery, 11 Motcomb Street, Belgravia, SW1, to May 13.

Paul Ryan, a young English artist who has also worked as a commercial printer, combines these two talents with the third of papermaking to produce multicolored images based on the landscape of the Thames Valley, where he lives and works. The best of these new paper works cunningly combine handmade paper, poured pigments and silkscreen printing.

Paul Ryan, Paperworks 1982-3, Curwen Hall, 4 Windmill Street, WI, to May 14.

William James Yule (1867-1900) is an almost wholly and quite unjustly forgotten Scottish Impressionist, as this show at Pynm's Gallery of 15 of his oils, more than 100 drawings and 6 sketchbooks clearly demonstrates. Trained in art in Edinburgh, London and Paris, he set up his studio in Edinburgh in 1893. Soon after, he traveled to Spain, an inspiring journey that caused him to produce some of his finest paintings — of the fruit market in Seville, of a street in Granada, and portraits of two Gypsy beauties. Many of his drawings are of Edinburgh and London street scenes. There are many sketches of vaudeville performers, as well as the originals of illustrations Yule made for such papers as the *Waverley Weekly*.

Alfred Waterhouse (1830-1905) was elected a full Royal Academician in 1863, it was on the strength of his work as an architect rather than in his profession as an architect, though in that profession he was among the foremost, having designed the Natural History Museum in London, and having virtually rebuilt Eaton Hall for the Duke of Westminster. The Waterhouse watercolors in the collection of the Royal Institute of British Architects, many of which are now to be seen in the RIBA's Heinz Gallery, are therefore to be viewed with equal pleasure as historical and architectural documents and as art.

Alfred Waterhouse, RIBA: Heinz Gallery, 21 Portman Square, WI, to May 28.

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Noriyuki Haraguchi is a Japanese sculptor who works on an impressively grand scale, constructing his pieces from canvas, roughing metal, corrugated card, wood and a particularly beautiful shade of turquoise adhesive, the deliberate dripping of which adds a minute touch of color to the sonorities of the sculpture. His show at the Juda Rowan Gallery also includes drawings in which shapes of lead are incorporated. In the top gallery is a small selection of works in progress, elegant multicolored constructivist works by Malcolm Hughes, currently reader emeritus in Fine Art in the University of London.

Noriyuki Haraguchi, Malcolm Hughes, Juda Rowan Gallery, 11 Tottenham Mews, Tottenham Street, WI, to May 19.

At the Ebury Gallery, the recent work of the American-born and

An Undervalued Painter

By Sourou Melikian
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Some artists never make it, talent and originality notwithstanding. Their contemporaries hardly take notice, later generations remain heedless. Jean Crotti's fate at auction, borne out by a sale in which he was featured at Drouot, is a striking example of this by-passing process, for which there is no ready explanation.

Perhaps, Crotti was hampered by being too closely associated with 20th-century masters of world repute. He was born in 1878 at Bulle, Switzerland, near Fribourg, and like all young men who hoped to become painters at the turn of the century, made it to Paris, where he settled in 1901. By 1907, he was sending exhibits to the Salon des Indépendants. The turning point for him was a trip to New York in 1915, where he was introduced to Marcel Duchamp. On returning to Paris, Crotti met Duchamp's sister Suzanne, whom he was to marry in 1919. The Duchamps connection may have family overshadowed him.

To a viewer ill-acquainted with the multiple trends of early 20th-century painting, there is a superficial similarity between Crotti's compositions and Duchamp's Abstraction-Cubism. In his standard biographical dictionary of painters and sculptors, E. Bénézit dispatches him with a statement that "before playing a minor role in post-Cubism under Marcel Duchamp's influence, he took an interesting part in the Dada movement from 1916 to 1921." And so he did of course — along with many other experimenters. His "Portrait sur mesure de Marcel Duchamp" (Made-to-Measure Portrait of Marcel Duchamp), executed in 1915 by applying wire to Duchamp's face and then removing it, is perhaps his best known work in this line. But in 1921, Crotti had an exhibition of works belonging to the geometrical brand of Abstractionism inspired by the sights of industrial equipment. Long before that, he was already experimenting boldly in compositions related to Italian Futurism, very far removed from Cubism — dynamic curves with a sculptural quality suggesting whirling structures in space.

One of his masterpieces from that early period is dated 1915, the year he met Duchamp in New York. It came up at Drouot on March 17. Despite its title, "The Couple," it takes a very close look to identify embracing figures in the curving volumes. The two faces barely recognizable in their stylization go back to African masks, like much of early 20th-century portraiture, particularly among Cubist painters. However, they are far removed from the Cubist way of han-

dling space. It is the persistence of certain street trades, customs and low-life mores, and the wise acceptance of basic drives still visible in the behaviour of the *popolino* in the center of Rome today.

When Rome after the Counter-Reformation and Baroque festivals had lost most of its grandeur and was reduced to a grand tour stopover, Pinelli with obvious enjoyment regarded the immediate homely things, the daily habits and mores, the happy or lumpy moments in the life of common vendors, priests, families and thieves around him.

If the style of his sprightly watercolors, the poses and bodies borrowed from neoclassical convention, the expressions of men and women, all of them young, hardly ever varied, and Pinelli worked mostly for rich tourists, his immense oeuvre of watercolors, etchings, drawings and small sculptures is nonetheless priceless as his

historical documentation of an era. If nothing else, it allows us to wonder at the persistence of certain street trades, customs and low-life mores, and the wise acceptance of basic drives still visible in the behaviour of the *popolino* in the center of Rome today.

An exhibition dealing with the life of Rome after World War II, called "The Roman School," is much more profound. It was then that in Via Cavour a small group of painters, Mario Mafai, his wife Antonietta Raphael Mafai, Scipione and Donghi, had their studios.

Other artists then were connected with new magazines like the trendsetting "Valori Plastici," there was the ex-Futurist Bella, De Chirico, Scipione, De Pisis, and a host of others, all engaged in artistic discussion and intellectual interchange, in lively but intimate pause after the epic blast of Futurism had finally died down.

Though this welcome exhibition is crowded into the cellar of a palace, as a protest that the city was too mean to provide adequate space, it is instructive and engaging. There is a fiery Antonietta Mafai and her husband's oils, Melli with his chunky portraits, Guidi's landscape with a dirigible, Guttuso's early beach scene, and the calm technique of Mario and Enzo Brogioli.

One of the most bewitching pictures is a night fantasy by Scipione — blond mermaid complete with tiger skin, turtle dove, combs and fishes, and this oil and some impasto quicksilver drawings make one particularly regret his early death at the age of 29. The *Transvanguardisti*, fellows recently transplanted to New York, claim Scipione as a major influence, but his freedom and imagination is genuine, while theirs is not.

Another memorable painting is by Donghi, of a knock-kneed young man waiting for his train, his young woman passing before the viewer as if for a photograph, more concerned with her own prettiness than the imminent parting. It is a heartrending story, close to the innocence and naivety of folk art, and painted with quiet conviction.

These were mild times, all about painting and paint, enjoyment of medium applied to surroundings, when there was little cerebral calculation, in an art center perhaps circumscribed, where artists were contemplative and gregarious for a brief spell, before the heavy hand of Fascism and connected political hardships finally clamped down.

La Scuola Romana, Galleria Cembalo Borgese, Piazza Borghese, to May 25.

ding the human face. If any comparison is to be drawn it is with Modigliani's faces — which first appeared at about the time. At 43,000 francs, a ridiculously low figure, "The Couple" was one of the season's best buys in terms of art. Financially, it is a striking phase of this by-passing process, for which there is no ready explanation.

These multiple facets of Crotti's

talent have much to do with his lack of favor, past and present, with art critics. He is far too complex to be accounted for in a single sentence with the kind of easy characterization indispensable to commercial success — the painter's trademark, so to speak.

So, when the full range of his style is suddenly unloaded on the public, even a professional one, as was the case Wednesday at Drouot, the reaction is one of bewilderment: An entire sale, including drawings, watercolors and a few oils from the estate of the artist, who died in 1958 in Neuilly, a Paris suburb, was much more than bystanders would take.

Characteristically, the one high price was paid for a composition half-way between Cubism and Futurism that looked familiar. Dated 1922, which sold for a mere 5,200 francs. For those who love paintings and drawings but can seldom afford them Drouot is one of the last treasure-caves where such bargains can be made.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Holland Focus: 2 High C's From Italy

By Jules B. Farber

International Herald Tribune

A MSTERDAM — After years of obscurity, the loosely-grouped "Young Italians" took the art world by storm at the 1980 Venice Biennale, and months later made a heavy splash with their first New York show.

The stars were Sandro Chia, Francesco Clemente and Enzo Cucchi, soon pegged the Three C's. A decade after painting was pronounced dead, these wild, nonconforming, figurative neo-expressionists emerged with their own new wave of painting that brutally borrowed from parodied and updated 2,000 years of history. The Italian

critic Achille Bonito Oliva called the movement Trans-Avant-Garde, a label the artists hate.

In his recent opening in Amsterdam's Stedelijk Museum, Chia, 37, grew furious at anyone trying to peg his work. "Trans-Avant-Garde says nothing," he said. "It could be trans-Siberian or trans-global. Critics paste on labels and they think they've solved the problem. It's painting by painting. No short and quick description, nor for something so complex. And I hope my paintings are complex." The black sliver Florentine with cropped hair is otherwise pleasant, self-confident and realistic. To do painting right now is very hard. Tradition

says you can't be an artist. There's no room for you. It's all been done before."

In his Stedelijk show, 28 paintings and a sculpture, which runs through May 29, Chia reveals traces of Futurism, the metaphysical school and Italian painting in himself-conscious use of metaphor and mythology. Chia paints with muscle, using a complex structure of color.

In Groningen, Clemente, a 31-year-old Neapolitan, is exhibiting his violent yet eloquent "Fourteen Stations of the Cross," a cycle of 12 paintings completed in New York last year, with two related paintings, "Fortune" and "Perseverance," and a smaller "Self-Portrait (Crucifixion)," at the Groninger Museum through May 8.

Clemente is gaunt, with thinning dark hair, and could be mistaken for a smiling priest from a southern Italian village. The artist admits that his "Stations" have nothing to do with religious symbols. "I'm not trying to revive any of the traditions. Artists have nothing to do with religion. You know Ezra Pound said 'Religion is one of the unsuccessful attempts to make art popular.' I'm waiting for the pope to call me back to paint. I'm as serious as the pope."

Other Italian artists of the same generation as the Three C's, including Mimmo Paladino, who also moved into the art-world spotlight, had abandoned conceptual art in the mid-'70s and turned to canvas. Gian Enzo Sperone, dealer-in-pessario of this noncohesive group then working in Rome, convinced Europe that his "Young Italians" heralded the return of painting. There were group shows and one-man exhibitions in Italy and other European countries — all calculated for the assault on the United States.

The Three C's made their U.S. debut at the Spertus Westwater Gallery in New York's SoHo. From there on it was all uphill, with invitations from major international art fairs, museums and galleries, and purchases by collectors and museums. The Groninger Museum had already shown 100 drawings by the Three C's and Paladino, in May 1980, while the Amsterdam Stedelijk had the foresight to plan early for a major

"Culturally New York is now the capital of Europe," Chia said by telephone from New York. "It's the most European city today, the center of Western culture. It's a free place, a place where I can work and get results. Working here is still being on Western territory. I don't see any difference between American and European art. Here they recognize art and need art. You don't have that in Europe. It's like Florence in the 15th century or Amsterdam in the 17th century — then they were the centers where art was so important. Almost all artists started in the provinces and at some time reached the center — Venice, Rome, Amsterdam. Today it's New York."

"I'm modern," he says, "that's why I live in New York, but modern art is nonexistent. Call it contemporary. I am a link in the long chain with the past. The Egyptians, Greeks and Romans are still more alive for me than live people, other painters. My most serious influences are subtle. I can't see where they are, where they come from. New York hasn't influenced me, but I hope that will come."

Clemente's involvement with New York is more mystical: "I'm a traveler but I always get sick when I travel so I like New York where I can travel all the time and still eat well. What I like in Italy is the pagan tradition, but now New York is closer to paganism than Rome. The devil doesn't live with the pope any more, he lives in New York."

Artists must live with the devil to keep balance."

Clemente's "Fourteen Stations" were all started at night in his studio. He purposely used a dark palette of green and black, waiting for the images to emerge from the dark shadows. "I made these in New York with the idea that this cycle of paintings would be shown first in the classical, top-in-European-galley rooms. That's why they went to the upper gallery of the Whitechapel in London before moving to Groningen on the European tour. I like to see my work made in one minute and exhibited somewhere quite different. Taste can be such a dangerously local thing. The work must be put open to judgment by the artist and audience in a new context, stripped of its comfortable environment."



Detail from "Water Bearer" (1981) by Sandro Chia

Clemente feels being an artist means pure, spontaneous expressiveness. In the "Stations," Clemente projects very personal sequences that have no relationship to the traditions of Christ's passion. He chose to paint only 12 of the "stations" instead of 14, adding "Perseverance," "Fortune" and the "Self-Portrait (Crucifixion)." He used decadent absurd pagan symbols: nude women embracing black devils; multicolored nude goddesses glancing straight out at viewers, turning them into voyeurs; a sad face reveals rows of skulls for teeth in an oversized mouth; a floating deadman is laden with shoes.

Clemente summed up: "Thinking you can change history is not something for minor artists — that's for major artists."

'King of Comedy' Opens Cannes Fête

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

International Herald Tribune

CANNES — The 36th film festival at Cannes rings up its curtain May 7 in its new quarters, an immense cinema palace that has replaced the rocco casino on the Croisette, the town's waterfront promenade.

A Hollywood entry in the competition — Martin Scorsese's "King of Comedy" with Jerry Lewis — has been selected as the initial event. Lewis, an enduring French favorite, will be at the premiere, to the delight of his armies of fans.

French cinema dominates the competition program this year. Jack Lang, the minister of culture, has expressed his opinion that the selection of native movies is excellent. Among those chosen for the prize race is Robert Bresson's "L'Argent," in which the minister's daughter, Caroline Lang, makes her screen debut. Bresson's film, his first in some time, relates the lust for money that corrupts a delinquent boy apprehended in an attempted bank robbery and hardened by his prison term into a murderer. The three other French films selected are Jean Becker's "One Deadly Summer," "The Moon in the Gutter," directed by Jean-Jacques Beineix, whose "Diva" has had international success; and Paule Chéreau's "The Wounded Man," another tale of youth's tribulations.

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The jury has the novelist William Styron as its president, and its members include Serge Bondarchuk, the Soviet director, and Karel Reisz, the British director.

The Directors' Fortnight section

of the festival, which has brought many novice film-makers to worldwide attention, is celebrating its 15th anniversary this year with showings of 19 films. The Critics' Week will have projections of works recommended by the French critics' association, while still another section, Un Certain Regard, will project a program of films illustrating trends in modern cinematography.

Carlos Saura's "Carmen," from Australia Peter Weir's "The Year of Living Dangerously," from India Mira Nair's "The Heat and Dust," from Britain James Ivory's "Heat and Dust" and Terry Jones's "Monty Python: The Meaning of Life," by the Turkish director Yilmaz Guney, who made last year's prizewinner "Yol," is entered without nationality.

Appearing out of competition will be John Badham's "War Games" (U.S.), Ermanno Olmi's "Cammina, Cammina" (Italy), Tony Scott's "The Hunger" (Britain), Geoff Murphy's "Utu" (New Zealand), Robert Duvall's "Angelo My Love" (U.S.), Serge Gainsbourg's "Equateur" (France), Maudie Linder's "The Man in the Silk Hat" (France) — a tribute to Max Linder, the French dress-suit comedian whose polished style inspired Charlie Chaplin and Adolphe Menjou — and Michael Lonsdale's "La Voix Humaine," based on Jean Cocteau's one-character play.

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will project a program of films illustrating trends in modern cinematography.

Casket Fetches £380,000

The Associated Press

LONDON — A 3-inch-high 14th-century French Gothic casket brought £380,000 (\$596,000) in an auction at Sotheby's Friday. Carved with scenes from the legend of St. Eustace, the casket is thought to have been acquired by James I on his accession to the English throne in 1603.

One of Francesco Clemente's "Fourteen Stations" (detail).

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SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MAY 7-8, 1983

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

4/14/83

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ECONOMIC SCENE

By LEONARD SHK

Plan to Start Wage Earners' Funds Is Drawing Opposition in Sweden

STOCKHOLM — Two major events are perturbing the Swedes these days. One is the stepped-up espionage by Soviet submarines in Swedish harbors. "The situation is extremely dangerous," a government spokesman says. But other Swedes in the foreign office are saying that the heightened submarine activity "doesn't fit" with the peace offensive and bid for greater East-West trade by Yuri V. Andropov, the new Communist Party chief, and confuses their confusion.

The other event is the decision of the Social Democratic Party to propose "wage earners' funds" to provide profit-sharing for workers, with a plan to reinvest the funds in corporate equities.

Swedish employers' groups have now gone all-out in denouncing the Social Democratic proposal, which had been debated within the party for 12 years. The four main associations of big and small employers have jointly decided that the funds would mean "the transformation of the Swedish social system."

They assert that the plan, if carried out, would mean a "form of socialization that has not been tried anywhere else in the world" and they say it would represent a "radical change at a time when Sweden's economy is in crisis."

The Social Democrats agree that there is a "Swedish crisis," which they see as a decline of such major Swedish industries as iron mining, shipbuilding and textiles. They contend that the new plans for profit-sharing would help regenerate the economy.

Finance Minister Kjell-Olof Feldt says that a major object of the proposal would be to increase the competitiveness of Swedish industry in world markets. He is aiming also to reduce inflation by holding down the rate of wage increases. But to get the support of the major labor federation, Landsorganisationen, or LO, the market must be prepared to give the workers something in return. Hence, profit-sharing has become the order of the day.

The first step in the creation of the new wage earners' funds, Mr. Feldt says, will be presentation of a specific profit-sharing proposal, which will then be subject to a national debate. Without giving specific numbers, Mr. Feldt said company profits would be subject to profit-sharing only above some "normal" level. The funds for the wage earners would then represent only a portion of "above normal" profits. In addition, an adjustment would be made for inflation.

Management Objection

Business spokesmen here say they would not have such strenuous objections to profit-sharing if it were on an individual basis. They object to the possibility of collective labor control of the profit-sharing funds and takeover of companies.

This has become an ideological issue for the more radical intellectuals of the LO and apparently of its new leader, Stig Malm. The LO appears to be internally divided on the funds issue, with many of the workers preferring individual ownership to collective control.

Mr. Feldt, who is regarded as a moderate on the issue, insists that "unions will never be the trustees or owners of the funds." How the funds will be controlled and managed, he says, remains a matter for "debate and definition." The original idea of union control of the funds, he said, "has been abolished."

Rather, he sees the likelihood of the new funds being treated like Sweden's government pension funds, with tripartite control by employers, unions and the state. He notes that some of the pension funds are already being invested in corporate equities and regards the suggestion that the wage earners' funds would be used for the "transformation of the society" as farcical rhetoric.

Party Split Feared

Prime Minister Olof Palme has the difficult job of avoiding a party split on the "new" development that could cost him his next election in 1985. It now appears that the more radical versions of the workers' fund have indeed been set aside.

"If we believed that government control of industry were better than the present system, we would not joke around with a wage earners' system, which could take 40 to 50 years to put into effect," said Deputy Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson. "We would nationalize industry as the former non-Socialist government did."

The Social Democrats appear sensitive to the problem of avoiding the alienation of much of the electorate on the fund issue. Public opinion polls have shown a significant majority opposed to the fund. With many Swedish companies increasingly going multinational, the Social Democrats also need to avoid alarming business lest it encourage capital flight and worsen the internal "structural crisis."

Social Democratic leaders have been going out of their way here in recent meetings with business groups to assure them of their concern and respect. The Social Democrats stress the need for an improvement in business profits as a means of encouraging business investment and a more dynamic economy.

On their side, some business leaders concede that they are not so upset about the funds leading to a transformation or radicalization of Swedish society as their trade association and intellectual spokesmen appear to be. Some businesses say that, once the propaganda war dies down, a compromise among business, labor and the government will emerge.

The New York Times

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for May 6, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	E	D.M.	FF.	PLN.	GDR.	BP.	SEK.	DKR.
Amsterdam	1.7463	4.33	112.47	.77-1.00	—	—	5.67	13.67	31.04
Brussels (B)	1.7226	4.19	110.90	—	—	—	5.57	13.20	30.50
Paris (F)	1.4545	3.88	102.50	1.77	—	—	5.00	12.00	28.00
London (G)	1.5782	3.65	105.50	1.77	—	—	4.89	11.50	26.50
Milan (I)	1.5650	3.29	104.75	2.95/45	—	—	4.77	11.00	25.00
New York	1.5847	2.98/70	107.69	—	—	—	5.03	10.50	24.75
Zurich (CH)	2.0755	5.10	110.00	1.25	—	—	5.65	12.00	30.00
ECU	0.9252	5.87	2.65/70	—	—	—	2.54	4.5/20	10.00
1 SDR	1.0522	6.07	2.65/70	—	—	—	2.54	4.5/20	10.00

Dollar Values

Stk.	Currency	Per	Stk.	Currency	Per	Stk.	Currency	Per
0.0704	Australia's \$	1.1467	0.0225	Israel shekel	42.95	0.4783	Singapore \$	0.52
0.0701	Austria schilling	17.22	0.0001	Swiss franc	22.00	0.0225	Taiwan dollar	2.07
0.0708	Belgium franc	1.1465	0.0225	U.S. dollar	1.00	0.0001	Thailand baht	1.75
0.0758	Canada's \$	1.2235	0.0247	Hong Kong dollar	0.9712	0.0001	Turkey lira	76.30
0.1149	Dental krona	8.7145	0.1408	Iceland krona	7.0405	0.1354	Swed. krona	7.045
0.1849	Florin mark	5.4712	0.0002	Malta pound	0.0001	0.0001	Yemeni rial	1.00
0.1451	Irish pound	6.8945	0.2099	Portuguese escudo	10.214	0.0001	Yuan	0.0001
0.2925	Irish £	0.7722	—	South African rand	2.2405	0.0001	Yuan	0.0001

(a) Sterling; (b) 1.000 franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

May 6

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 M.	8.1%	4.6-4.7%	4.6-4.7%	10.4%-10.5%	13.4%-13.5%	8.1%
2 M.	8.2%	4.7%	4.7%	10.4%-10.5%	13.4%-13.5%	8.2%
3 M.	8.3%	4.8%	4.8%	10.5%	13.5%	8.3%
1 Y.	9.1%	5.5%	4.6-4.7%	10.5%	13.5%	9.1%

Key Money Rates

United States

May 6

	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	8.1%	8.1%
Federal Funds	8.1%	8.1%
Prime Lending Rate	9.1%	9.1%
Commercial Paper, 90-day	9.1%	9.1%
3-month Treasury Bills	8.0%	8.0%
CDs 30-day	7.87	8.05
CDs 60-day	8.04	8.10

	Close	Prev.
West Germany	5.5	5.5
Overnight Rate	5.0%	5.0%
One Month Interbank	5.25%	5.25%
3-month Interbank	5.40%	5.40%

Japan

Discount Rate

Call Money

60-day Interbank

Louis Dreyfus, Bankers Trust Co., Tokio.

GOLD PRICES

May 6

	A.M.	P.M.
Hong Kong	422.75	421.50
Commerzbank	421.50	421.14
Paris (25 U.S.)	423.00	422.50
Zurich	421.50	421.25
London	421.25	421.00
Offices, firms for London, Paris & Luxembourg, London and Cheltenham for Hong Kong and Zurich, New York, Hanover, U.S. dollars per ounce.	421.25	421.00

Prices Rise To Record On NYSE

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The Dow Jones industrial average broke the record on Friday for a closing high set only a week ago as buyers flooded the market in the heaviest trading so far this year.

The Dow surged more than 21 points during the day but pulled back in the last hour ahead of the weekly money supply report, finishing up 12.87 points at a new high of 1,232.59. The previous high of 1,226.20 was reached April 29.

The broader market did even better than the blue chip index with advancing issues totaling 1,214 against only 455 declines.

Volume soared

Friday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

Over-the-Counter

May 6

Floating Rate Notes

Bank

Closing prices, May 6

Non Banks

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MAY 7-8, 1983

Friday's AMEX Closing Prices

Murdoch Moves to Create Satellite TV Network in U.S.

By Michael Schrage

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Rupert Murdoch, the Australian publisher whose newspaper empire spans three continents, has signed a \$75-million agreement with Satellite Business Systems that would enable him to create a nationwide, direct-broadcast satellite-to-home television network in the United States by the end of this year.

News Satellite Television, a Britain-based company controlled by Mr. Murdoch, signed a six-year agreement with Satellite Business Systems of McLean, Virginia, that would give it the rights to five transponders on the SBS III satellite, which was launched by the U.S. space shuttle in November.

The transponders would, in turn, be made available to a joint venture between Inter-American Satellite Television, a California company, and NewsAmerica, Mr. Murdoch's U.S. company, which owns the New York Post, The Village Voice, the Boston Herald and several

other newspapers and magazines.

A transponder on a direct broadcast satellite acts as a transmitter, beaming television programs into homes equipped with special dish receivers. The dishes that the Murdoch joint venture will offer will range from 1.2 meters (4 feet) to 1.6 meters in diameter. The venture will be seeking to service homes that are not readily accessible to cable television market in the United States or England.

"We're going to have five channels of video programming," said William Kommer, the president of Inter-American Satellite Television, "including a 24-hour-a-day premium movie channel, family interest programming, sports and other kinds of programming."

However, he would not disclose any details.

Mr. Kommer said that "agreements are in place" both to manufacture the dishes and to distribute them to subscribers of the new TV service.

Donald Kummerfeld, president of NewsAmerica, said the venture

"represents a logical extension for us." However, he says, NewsAmerica will initially provide financial resources to the venture rather than initiate original programming.

Mr. Murdoch has extensive television interests in Australia and has been involved in British television programming. He was co-executive producer with Robert Stigwood Organization of the film "Gallipoli." However, he has not been involved until now in the cable television market in the United States or England.

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Rupert Murdoch

CBS and RCA had also received FCC permission for direct broadcast satellites.

However, United Satellite Communications, Inc., a New York-based company, discovered in 1981 that existing low-power satellites could be used to provide a direct broadcast service. With money from General Instrument Corp. and Prudential Insurance, USCI is also expected to begin its satellite service by the end of this year.

EC Is Expected to Rule Soon on Consolidated Accounts

By Ethan Bronner

Reuters

BRUSSELS — A key European Community law requiring companies organized in groups to give a more comprehensive view of their finances by consolidating their accounts is likely to be approved by the 10 governments in the next two months, EC officials said Friday.

The so-called Seventh Company

Law Directive will ensure greater transparency in the relations between parent companies and their subsidiaries and give a clearer picture of the transfer pricing policies of multinational companies, they said.

Debate over this directive, which has been in the works for more than a decade, has been long and arduous, centering on the size of

companies covered, definition of a parent company's control over a subsidiary, whether to include partnerships and holding companies and whether subconsolidation would be required.

Virtually no consolidation is required in most member states, meaning major legislative changes for them. Only Britain and Ireland have comprehensive consolidation.

The officials said compromises have been worked out for almost all the issues and the directive may be passed as early as May 16.

Member states would have until 1988 to draft their legislation, which would run along the following lines:

Groups with total assets above 4 million European Currency Units (\$43 million), 8 million ECUs in

prev. sales 11.74%, off 4.05%.

SPORTS

Bruins Stay Alive As Peeters Shines

United Press International

BOSTON — Pete Peeters turned in a sparkling 21-save effort Thursday night to keep the Boston Bruins alive in their National Hockey League playoff series. The Bruins scored a 5-1 victory over the New York Islanders in Game 5 of the best-of-seven Wales Conference.

NHL PLAYOFFS

ence final and now trail in the series, three games to two. The winner will play Edmonton for the Stanley Cup.

"Right from the goal out, we played a terrific game," said Gerry Cheevers, the Bruins' coach. "We checked a lot better, and we took advantage of opportunities. We needed a game like this."

Five different players scored for the Bruins.

Boston spotted the Islanders a 1-0 lead 3:12 into the game when Bob Nystrom scored on a 58-foot slapshot. But the Bruins outshot the Islanders, 21-7 in the first period, and 33-15 over the first two periods, when all of the scoring took place.

"Pete doesn't worry about goals that are already scored," said the Bruins' Brad Park. "I told him not to worry. The key is that we came right back and scored and scored again."

Boston tied the game at 5:07 of the first period when Craig MacTavish picked up a loose puck in front of Billy Smith and slipped in

a backhander. Barry Pederson scored what proved to be the game winner 58 seconds later by tapping in Rick Middleton's rebound for his 14th goal of the playoffs, tying him with Mark Messier of Edmonton for leadership in goals scored.

Boston's first two goals were the result of excellent forechecking, which the Bruins maintained throughout the game. They outshot New York 45-22.

Boston put the game away with three unanswered goals in the second period, but Peeters stole much of the spotlight with a pair of brilliant stops on Anders Kallur and Bob Bourne during a New York power play while the game was still 2-1.

Shortly thereafter, New York's Gord Lane was called for hooking and Ray Bourque made it an eight-second power play when he came out from behind the New York net and backhanded in a rebound.

After another spectacular stop by Peeters on Paul Boulilier's deflection, Peter McNab put Boston ahead, 4-1, at 12:06. McNab was standing in front of the Boston net with New York's Mike McEwen draped all over him but somehow managed to get part of his stick on a shot by Park to beat Smith.

The Bruins then made it 5-1 with 33 seconds remaining in the second period on a pretty play by Bruce Crowder, who went around Denis Potvin and fired a pass into the crease that skipped past Smith.

The Associated Press

Bruce Crowder (32) and Luc Dufour embracing after Crowder scored on the Islanders.

Canada's Biggest Junior Hockey Event Moves to the U.S.

The Associated Press

PORTLAND, Oregon — The Memorial Cup junior hockey tournament, one of Canada's major sports events, will be held in the United States this year for the first time in the 65-year history of the competition.

The weeklong tournament, which begins Saturday at Portland's Memorial Coliseum, determines the major junior hockey champion for North America.

The system is divided into three leagues — the Western Hockey League, Ontario Hockey League and the Quebec Major Junior Hockey League. The leagues take turns serving as host of the Memorial Cup.

This year was the Western Hockey League's turn. Since the Portland Winter Hawks were the most successful franchise in the league in terms of attendance, they were the obvious choice.

Ed Chynoweth of Calgary, president of the Canadian Junior Hockey League, called the Memorial Cup the most important amateur hockey championship in the continent.

"I'd have to compare it to either the best college basketball bowl or the best college football bowl game," Chynoweth said. "That's what it is up here. The graduates out of this go right to the National Hockey League. This is the show-

case. It's the supremacy of major junior hockey in North America."

Portland and Seattle are the only U.S. teams among the 40 members of the Canadian junior hockey system. The competitors, most of them Canadian, are aged 17 through 20. The league has become the major source of NHL talent.

The Portland general manager, Brian Shaw, said: "We are the top attendance team in all major junior hockey in North America. We're going to watch very closely as to whether it was the right step."

"Economic stability was a necessity," Shaw said. "Last year the Memorial Cup was played before 2,000 to 3,000 people maximum in Hull, Quebec. This year it will be televised nationally in Canada."

The event was held in Hull, Quebec.

A major change in this year's competition is the automatic selection of a team from the host city. Portland lost to Lethbridge in the WHL finals, but both teams are in the Memorial Cup.

The tournament begins Saturday with Oshawa facing Lethbridge and Portland playing Verdun. Two more games are set for Sunday, with single games planned on Monday and Tuesday.

The teams with the second- and third-best records play in the semifinals, with the winner to meet the team with the best round-robin record in next Saturday's title game. The championship game will be televised nationally in Canada.

The Associated Press

Shaw said that 6,500 package tickets for all eight cup games already have been sold. "That's the greatest amount of pre-sale in the history of the Memorial Cup," Chynoweth said.

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McEnroe Easily Gains Quarterfinals in N.Y.

NEW YORK (UPI) — John McEnroe required only 67 minutes to dispose of Jan Gunnarsson, 6-1, 6-2, Thursday and reach the quarterfinals of the Tournament of Champions at Forest Hills. He was to play Tomas Smid, a 6-1, 6-1 winner over Scott McNamee.

Earlier, Henri Leconte upset Ivan Lendl, 6-2, 6-3, and Brad Gilbert used a service break in the 10th game of each set to surprise Kevin Curren, 6-4, 6-4. Guillermo Vilas, Paul McNamee and John Kriket also reached the quarterfinals.

While McEnroe is now the favorite, he pulled a muscle in his inner right thigh during a doubles match Wednesday night. Dr. Irving Glick, who treated McEnroe, said:

"With proper strapping the chances for re-injury are minimal."

"It crosses your mind when you have a problem," McEnroe said.

"But I like to make an effort. But I also have to think of myself and I don't want to hurt myself. Doc would have told me if I'd hurt myself more by playing."

As for whether he would continue to play in the doubles at Forest Hills, McEnroe said, "I'll have to wait and see how it feels. I won't jeopardize it in doubles."

Lendl, the defending champion, offered no excuse for his loss to Leconte. "He just played very well," Lendl said. "He didn't miss anything. He was serving well, he hit great approach shots and he was putting pressure on me. There was nothing more I could do. I did my best."

Faced by Vijay Amritraj, India

topped a 2-0 lead Friday over Thailand in opening competition of the Davis Cup East zone semifinal in New Delhi, The Associated Press reported.

The favored Amritraj beat Thailand's national champion, Sombat Uammonkai, 6-4, 6-0, 6-3, and then watched his teammate Sashi Mehta top Supoj Meesawad, 7-5, 6-2, 6-0.

Needing just one more victory in the best-of-five competition, Amritraj and his brother Anand will meet Uammonkai and Meesawad on Saturday in doubles.

The 29-year-old Amritraj once was ranked 21st in the world but since has fallen to 382d position in

the Association of Tennis Professionals ranking.

The other opening singles match in the semifinals of that zone was suspended because of rain in Toyko, Japan, after Japan's top professional, Tsuyoshi Fukui, took a 2-1 lead over Dong Wool Song of South Korea.

In Istanbul, Zimbabwe won the first two singles matches against Turkey in their European Zone B competition, as Orlando Lorenzo beat Necvet Denim, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2, and Philip Tuckness defeated Mutat Gurler, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2.

On Thursday in Monte Carlo, Monaco qualified for the second round of European Zone A play by winning the first two singles and the first doubles competition against Luxembourg.

The Associated Press

Tom Herr of the Cardinals (right) was called out sliding into third base by umpire Bruce Froemming as Luis Salazar, the Padre third baseman, made the tag. The Cards won, 4-3.

Oberkfell Leads Cards Past Padres

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN DIEGO — Ken Oberkfell had four hits and drove in two runs, including a two-out single in the ninth inning, to help the St. Louis Cardinals to a 4-3 victory Thursday over the San Diego Padres.

Gary Lucas (0-2) retired the first two batters in the ninth inning be-

fore leaving for a pinch-hitter in the sixth.

Indians 7, Twins 5

In the American League, at Minneapolis, Andre Thornton drove in two runs and stretched his hitting streak to 10 games to help Cleveland beat Minnesota, 7-5.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

West

East

ART BUCHWALD

Testing the President

WASHINGTON — "The rising tide of mediocrity threatens our very future as a nation." Thus saith the recent report by the National Commission on Excellence in Education.

Here are a few statistics they uncovered. There are 23 million functionally illiterate adults in the country, and 13 percent of all 17-year-olds cannot read, write or comprehend. The average teacher in the United States makes \$17,000 a year and must moonlight to stay out of the poorhouse. There are severe shortages of instructors in math, science and foreign languages. Half of those now teaching these subjects are not qualified to do so.

President Reagan, in his radio address, blames the U.S. government's role in the past 20 years for the country's educational problems. If parents would just get involved in their children's learning process, and we turned our education back to the local communities all would be well again, the president said. He was adamant that the government not increase its activities in education for any reason.

If anyone needs remedial education right now, it's the president of the United States.

"All right, Mr. President. Here is a graph. The red line shows where the Soviets are in education, and the blue line shows where we are. Note the blue line is going down every year and the red line is going up. What does that mean for the nation?"

"American parents aren't doing their job."

"It could mean that. It also could mean the country is not spending enough on education to meet the Soviet threat. Now, Mr. President, here is another chart. It indicates that if we keep turning our people not equipped in the

sciences, commerce, or technology, we will soon be overtaken by our competitors throughout the world. As the nation's leader, what should you do about it?"

"Work for a constitutional amendment to bring back prayer in the schools."

"I'm not certain that's the correct answer. Would you consider raising teachers' salaries and getting more qualified instructors to make sure our students are equipped to deal with the tasks that lie ahead?"

"Are you crazy? I need every dollar I can get for defense. Bigger budgets for education are not the answer."

"But where are you going to get the people to build your weapons and learn how to use them if they are illiterate?"

"I don't know the answer to that one. Go on to the next question."

"Do you know what it costs the country in unemployment, welfare, and crime because Americans can't read and write?"

"I didn't know I was supposed to study that."

"Don't you think it's your duty as president to be concerned about the quality of education in the United States? Isn't it a question of national security and survival?"

"I've advocated tax breaks for parents who want to send their kids to private schools."

"That isn't the right answer, Mr. President. You have to consider the illiteracy bomb in this country with the same seriousness you consider the threat from Central America."

"You don't expect me to appear before a joint session of Congress because Americans can't read and write?"

"It could eventually become a bigger threat than El Salvador."

"If I did that, Congress would take away my tax cut for this year. Are you seriously asking me to choose between the education of our children and a 10 percent tax cut?"

"Mr. President, your homework assignment was to read the report of the National Commission on Excellence in Education. Apparently you watched television instead."

"It's not my fault. I didn't know I was going to have a test today."

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"Work for a constitutional amendment to bring back prayer in the schools."

"I'm not certain that's the correct answer. Would you consider raising teachers' salaries and getting more qualified instructors to make sure our students are equipped to deal with the tasks that lie ahead?"

"Are you crazy? I need every dollar I can get for defense. Bigger budgets for education are not the answer."

"But where are you going to get the people to build your weapons and learn how to use them if they are illiterate?"

"I don't know the answer to that one. Go on to the next question."

"Do you know what it costs the country in unemployment, welfare, and crime because Americans can't read and write?"

"I didn't know I was supposed to study that."

"Don't you think it's your duty as president to be concerned about the quality of education in the United States? Isn't it a question of national security and survival?"

"I've advocated tax breaks for parents who want to send their kids to private schools."

"That isn't the right answer, Mr. President. You have to consider the illiteracy bomb in this country with the same seriousness you consider the threat from Central America."

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